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Abraham Lincoln's Way.

From the address delivered by George Bancro!! before Congress on Lincoln's Birthday, 1866. Lincoln gained a name by discussing ques-

tions which, of all others, most easily lead to fanaticism; but he was never carried away by enthusiastic zeal, never indulged in extravagant language, never hurried to support extreme measures, never allowed himself to be controlled by sudden intoulses. He never sought to electrify the community by taking an advanced position with a banner of opinion. Truth he would receive from any one, but when impressed by others he did not use their opinions till by reflection he had made them thoroughly his own

The Exploiting of a Rival.

Mr. BRYAN, who has been reduced to such expedients for repeating his views on public questions as announcements by obscure district committeemen that on a certain day he would strike a keynote and formally present himself as a candidate for President, is unaffectedly pleased with the space he fills as a rival of President ROOSEVELT in Secretary TAFT's speech at Columbus.

Mr. BRYAN is in politics what that homopterous insect the cicada is in nature. He is in full cry most of the time, but has this advantage over the cicada, that he can talk all the year round, while the harvest fly is limited to the dog days. Mr. BRYAN allows that he finds provocation in Secretary TAFT'S speech for an extended reply. "I shall take up his allusions to myself," says Mr. BRYAN, "and then there will be some mighty interesting reading."

Secretary TAFT surprised all his friends except President ROOSEVELT, who can't abide Mr. BRYAN, by devoting 1,200 words of his speech to a contrast between the two men as reformers, very much to the disadvantage of Mr. BRYAN. Mr. TAFT's text was the complaint of the Democratic radical that the Republican radical had stolen his thunder. We are not concerned with the reasons the Secretary gave for regarding the Democrat as a pinchbeck reformer and his chief as the genuine, unalloyed article. What interests us is the motive of Mr. TAFT in lugging Mr. BRYAN from his cave of silence and presenting him as the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party. Why did the Secretary advertise the unreluctant and unofficial tribune of the people so liberally? At first blush, what explanation so plausible as that Mr. ROOSEVELT in whose mind the taunts of Mr. BRYAN had long rankled, desired to post him as a pretender and the good natured Secretary was willing to speak Mr. ROOSEVELT'S piece for him?

But the reason perhaps goes much deeper and will not flatter Mr. BRYAN'S self-esteem. Mr. ROOSEVELT has seen his pretentious rival overwhelmingly beaten at the polls, and the second time, when he ran himself for Vice-President, apparently forever extinguished as a candidate. If Mr. ROOSEVELT could for the Old Home week celebrations, but. dictate the Democratic nominee for President as well as the Republican he would confidently name Mr. BRYAN as the opponent of his favorite Cabinet officer. Full and pointed recognition of that gentleman as the paramount Democrat by Mr. TAFT in a keynote speech would not be bad politics; on the contrary, to advertise Mr. BRYAN, even in uncomplimentary terms, as long as it was done without heat, would be a help to him in his campaign for the coveted nomination. Thus the fixing of Mr. BRYAN in the public eye by the complaisant legatee of "My Policies," after a conference with the supreme politician at Oyster Bay, can be accounted for.

Convinced that Mr. BRYAN would be "easy," Mr. ROOSEVELT picks him as the desirable Democratic candidate.

Marriage With Deceased Wife's Sis-

ter Will Be Valid in England. It is now certain that the bill legalizing marriage in England with a deceased wife's sister will soon become 'a law, as, in spite of the earnest opposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it passed on August 23 the committee stage in the House of Lords. It is true that once before (1896) a similar bill was sanctioned by the Peers mainly through the influence of King EDWARD VII., then Prince of WALES, but at that date the House of Commons, which on other occasions had favored the measure, threw it out. Always before, however, the project had been introduced by a private member, and the supporters of the Ministry for the time being were thus left at liberty to vote as they pleased. In this instance the bill, being brought forward by the Bannerman Government, is certain to be accepted by the lower house of Parliament.

Thus ends in triumph an agitation which has gone on in England for nearly three-quarters of a century, or ever since Lord LYNDHURST, then Lord Chancellor, procured in 1835 the enactment of the law which bears his name. That law declared valid all existing marriages with the sisters of deceased wives, but

hardship and unhappiness, it having been computed that, under it, many thousands of children have been born "illegitimate." As time went on, the unreasonableness of the prohibition became generally recognized by English Dissenters, and even by a good many lay members of the Church of England, while most of the British colonies refused to follow the example of the mother

country in this particular. The consequence of this conflict laws was that a British subject might contract a marriage in Australia which would be valid there, but would become illegal if he brought his wife and children to England. If he left property in Australia his children could inherit it, but if his property were situated in England they could obtain it only by the same time may carry a message or will. With the object of removing the grievance complained of by colonials, the British Government not long ago modified the Lyndhurst law by providing that a marriage with a deceased wife's of the illustrated postal card. In time sister performed in a British colony should, if valid there, be valid also in the parent State. The natural effect of the amendment was to point out a method of evading the objectionable statute. If an Englishman and a deceased wife's sister desired to marry, all they needed to do was to have the ceremony celebrated during a brief sojourn in one of the colonies, after which they were at liberty to return home with the assurance that the union would be legal there

Under the circumstances it soon came to be deemed an absurdity that a remnant of the Lyndhurst act should have been suffered to remain upon the statute book. The bill now about to be enacted not only repeals the old law, by making all future marriages with deceased wives' sisters lawful, but has a retroactive effect, legalizing also all such unions as have taken place since 1835. The only vestige of the Lyndhurst act that will remain is the provision that property which may have changed hands under it shall not be disturbed.

The Lyndhurst law has brought about during the three-quarters of a century that it has kept a place upon the statute book many a romance in real life, and more than one novel has turned upon it. The law itself had a sentimental origin, if there is ground for the current belief that Lord LYNDHURST framed it out of a desire to oblige a great nobleman who had married a deceased wife's sister and wished to remove the possibility of a cloud on the legitimacy of her offspring. This the Tory Chancellor managed to do by providing that all marriages of the kind celebrated before the act of 1835 should be lawful, only those performed afterward being pronounced invalid. Thus was a social magnate gratified, while at the same time the minimum of offence was given to the prejudices of the Anglican prelates

and clergy. The motive impelling the Anglican Church and its founder, HENRY VIII. to declare unlawful a kind of marriage which was and is perfectly valid in the Church of Rome is sufficiently obvious. CATHERINE of Aragon in marrying HENRY VIII. married the brother of her deceased husband. If that marriage was lawful HENRY had no cause for divorce. To leave himself at liberty to marry ANNE BOLEYN he had to assert the principle that marriage with a deceased wife's sister or a deceased husband's brother, which was forbidden in Judea by the Levitical law, was unlawful in England also.

The Picture Postal Card.

The picture or souvenir postal card is probably doing more to make the world known to the untravelled than all the geographies and gazetteers. There is scarcely a village anywhere in the domain of the Postal Union that has not had its picture taken for a postal card impression in black or white or in colors, and thus its humble fame has been carried over seas and introduced to the four corners of the Union. All the aliens and prodigal sons cannot return thanks to the man who invented the picture postal card, they may be reminded of the old home scenes at an expenditure of a few cents.

A manufacturing firm in Newark reports that in one week 1,500 picture postals were left at the establishment for the employees. These cards were passed from bench to bench to be admired, and the practice interfered so much with the work to be done that the firm notified its employees that no more of their mail could be received on the premises. An insurance company, a shoe shop and a corset factory in Newark had to make

the same rule. The sale of one cent stamps to put on these picture cards has become enormous. So congested have the mails become with them that the carriers in many cities are days behind in their deliveries. The vacation post offices are swamped. Thousands of cards never reach their destination. It is not to be supposed that they are abstracted from the mails, for nothing could be cheaper than specimens of the new art. We suspect that the overburdened and distraught sorters in the railway post office cars sometimes lose a bundle of cards in sheer desperation by design. Flesh and blood cannot withstand the pictorial deluge. It is wonderful that the faithful servants who have to face

the ever mounting combers of two-for-

five souvenirs retain their sanity.

In cities of the first class the post office clerks handle thousands of the cards every day. The transportation and delivery of them has become an embarrassing question. It would not be surprising if Congress were asked to increase a service made "groggy" by the extra work which the habit causes. We should like to know how much the Department is ahead of the game by the sale of one cent stamps to carry the cards. In a day when it has a deficit to report it. cannot afford to discourage such a development of popular art. There are so many new varieties of picture cards designed every day that if the fashion continues to advance by leaps and bounds it may not be long before the Post Office

The statute has caused a great deal of spite of the immense sums paid to the the victims who survived the impact, we THE NATION'S SWORN DEFENDER. town will be in perfect accord with Prerailroads for transportation

Every cross roads store now case full of the picture postals; they are a part of the equipment of every summer hotel; on the trains they sell in sets; in the larger cities they are the sole stock of some of the stores; the street pedler makes a living out of them; they are the continuous chain between the vacationists and the stay at homes; albums are filled with them by the artistic as well as by the sentimental; they flood the land with a mighty tide of color; the works of the old masters, the conceits of comic artists, the solicitations of the advertising tribe, everything pictorial that may hit the popular taste or fill "a long felt want" is now exploited by the cheap and convenient postal card, which at a salutation from the sender on the address as well as on the picture side. There is a great subject for the industrious literary back in the rise and spread it will have a literature of its own.

No Rescue for the Gal.

Georgia has hardly ceased her jubilations over the passage and signature of a prohibition liquor law, a measure apparently desired by the great majority of voters, when a new channel is opened for the forbidden strong waters. An amendment to the general tax act supported by Dry and Wet with equal readiness reads as follows:

"Upon every club, corporation, or association f persons, who shall keep, or permit to be kept, in any room, or place, or any place or any room members of such club, association or corporation frequent or assemble, any intoxicating liquors, the sum of \$300.

" Provided nothing in this section shall be construed to license or permit any intoxicant or liquors in any place now prohibited by law or which shall

The anti-prohibitionists hold that under the provisions of the amendment "Dew Drop Inn" clubs will be organized in every town, the lockers loaded with various kinds of hot and rebellious stuff. and that prohibition will be turned into license. Negro clubs will also be organized and so another of the great purposes of the prohibition act will be defeated. On the other hand the prohibitionists maintain that the amendment enables the State to know where intoxicants are kept and to keep a watch on such places. Whatever be the value of prohibition the means of enforcing it in places of considerable size are often inadequate because there is not weight of public opinion behind them; and in the changing mood of Legislatures, now severely virtuous and now amiably indulgent, a law to nullify a law is common enough.

Whatever be the intent or effect of the amendment in question, we cannot agree with an esteemed correspondent in Atlanta who writes us that "the Gal at the Fountain, who still retains her robe of mourning, will become the Queen of Clubs." Only as the gem and ornament of a public gallery, open to all the world and admired by millions, a queen of hearts. can the Gal have her proper site and station. To shut her up in a clubroom would be to spoil her beauty. Far better to destroy her at once, leaving unsullied and undiminished the memory of a glorious vision, of another illustrious masterpiece vanished from the eyes of men. than to lock her up in a locker room, ill lighted, scanty, where men come not to feast upon beauty but to guzzle furtively and meanly.

Sir Roger Tuckernuck.

Nothing nettles the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE so much as the taunt that he is a boss or a drill master. Guide, counsellor and altruistic friend of the Republican party in Massachusetts, he is no "glutton of the limelight," and only the prompter's timely call to duty summons him from the shadows of the wings. If he has anything to do with the wording of the party resolutions in a State convention, it is as amicus curiae and not as a partisan. If the question is one of a nomination, his voice is heard diffidently from the background after others have spoken and he can no longer remain silent. Nothing is more painful to him than self-assertion. His is the wisdom consulted as a last resort. He knows that the meek inherit Senatorships and stand before kings; Mr. Longe never has to do with mean men. Imagine his gratitude, then, as he heard himself presented to a sympathetic audience at Wonderland Park, Boston, by President JOSEPH MONETTE of the Franco-American Club in the following terms:

" I desire now to introduce Sir Roger Tucker-NUCE, our kalser, our sovereign, our master, our emperor, our dictator, our boss. I call him these names to make sure you will know of whom I am talking. Our friends on the other side have called him so many names recently that I fear if I called him HENRY CABOT LODGE you would not understand to whom I refer. But if they say the senior Senator exercises undue influence on the party organization and arbitrarily dictates its course they are away off from the truth, and they know it well."

Of course they do, the minions, the variets, the myrmidons! Ask the wild waves that beat on the sands of Tuckernuck, the lesser Nantucket, where Mr. LODGE meditates in the summer solstice upon the splendor of his services to the State and the perfidy and ingratitude of common men. Sir ROGER TUCKERNUCK sly and delightful touch of mingled pride and reverence! Not unpleasing to a pillar of State deep on whose front engraven deliberation sits and public

Let there be no more flings and gibes at unconscious eminence and modest unaffected worth! Let there be a clean campaign in Massachusetts! As Governor Guild, deprecating levity, says, a truce to mud slinging!

A Paradise for Scorchers.

What to do with the scorching automobilists is suggested by the report which the Matin correspondent accompanying the De Dion cars in the race from Pekin to Paris makes. He says that they upset no less than 342 carts between the Chinese capital and the Ural Mountains and that "the victims invariably made the sign of the cross made atture unions of the kind illegal. | Department will be self-supporting in and commended their souls to Gop"-

when they read the news: No speed limit, no meddling constables, no rule of the road or rights of horsemen, or ox men, or camel men, or mere pedestrians to consider; nothing to do but scorch, nothing to hit that can hit back, all kinds of odd vehicles and traps and old guys of peasants and holy men to run into and toss aside, and no back talk, only pious genufiections and gratitude for lives casually spared!

What scorcher with sporting blood in his veins but would want to have such rare fun, such an intoxicating experience. Somewhere east of Suez in the wilds of Asia is obviously the Scorchers' Paradise, and there they should be deported with their machines to have the time of their lives. The automobilist who regards the rights of others and can find enjoyment in the society of his folk and friends while tooling along a macadam road at the legal rate of speed will wish the scorcher in Asia no worse luck than an uprising of the peasantry with blood in its eye.

General JACOB S. COXEY, who sed Commonwealers to Washington and the grass in 1894, is about to lead another army in a private train. It is the misfortune of this thinker to be always untimely. In 1894 he was too advanced. altogether too slow.

The latest author to get well advertised by his books being excluded from a public library is Hora-tio Alger, Jr.—Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. ALGER is certainly the late, if not the latest. How can he have offended the censors of literary morality? Mr. THOMAS DAY's edifying "History of Sandford and Merton" will be thrown out of the libraries next, but perhaps it is no longer found in

If it be true that Mayor STUDLEY of New Haven has proposed a cannonade for the purpose of milking the clouds, his state of culture" is no credit to a university city. Only the anointed chief has the legitimate right to make rain.

The boy Mayor of Milwaukee has an offer of \$1,500 a week to go on the stage.—Minneapolis Journal. Tom Johnson of Cleveland and Firs of soston must look to their laurels.

The Hon. JAMES S. VARDAMAN continues to asseverate that he does not feel the sting of defeat. He is chock full of sympathy and of piety:

"With all my heart I sympathize with the striking operators. Their cause I believe to be a just one, and I pray Gop that they may succeed.

In some Mississippi towns other symps thizers have shut up Western Union offices and made the managers flee. Why not? Corporations have no rights and a certain summariness in proceedings against them gratifies decent citizens.

A story comes from Utica that two young women saved a train on the Mohawk and Railroad by flagging it with red shawls. The tradition is that special providences of this kind are accomplished with a red petticoat, showing how unconventional a woman may become when human life depends upon her initiative. The Utica story in deviating from precedent gains the

Reason implies patience. - Governor HUGHES But if a man be endowed with a hair trigger, rapid fire mind, how can patience expected of him?

It is joyous and refreshing to hear Mr. BRYAN, that stern apostle of the straitest sect of States rights men, crying out against centralization. Mr. Bayan has grand centralization plans of his own, but they must not be confounded with those of the opposition shop. In his pathetic resistance to the other great conservative Mr. BRYAN reminds one of Mr. JEREMIAH FLINTWICH. a peculiarity of whose temper was that he wouldn't be swallowed alive.

A summary just published by the French African committee shows the rapidity with which the French are extending knowledge of all the conditions and life of the Sahara. The list is confined to the southern part of the desert between the Niger and Lake Chad, in the vast region of the military territory of the Niger, whose seat of government is Timbuktu.

Eight expeditions were sent out over this region last year, each party numbering from thirty to sixty men travelling on mehari or swift camels. The primary purpose was. as with all these French enterprises, to confirm and strengthen the French occupancy of the country. It is of more general in terest, however, that a number of men attached to all the French Saharan expeditions are qualified to make accurate route surveys, to determine geographical posi-tions and to collect scientific information. This praiseworthy policy is constantly widening our knowledge of the Sahara.

The routes traversed in this southern territory last year passed through long stretches of country that had never before been seen. The region between Gao on the Niger and Agades, the chief town of the mountainous district of Air, was crossed by white men for the first time. Some centres of population that have never been recorded on any map were discovered. Permanent military stations were establ at two points. Although the French have ubjected nearly all the Tuareg robbers of the desert some of these bandit bands are still at large, and one of them, on a camelstealing foray, last summer was found and

It is creditable to the Government that all the geographical and other scientific results of these journeys are published as soon as the complete reports and the maps illustrating them are prepared. We shall not have to wait long for the maps and detailed accounts of last year's researches in this little known field.

The Rearing of the Tallest Skyscraper. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Out of my office window I watch the great Singer Building going up and up. King Solomon's temple, they tell us, was built without the sound of hammer or

uman voice.

Greater is the accomplishment of the Singer building artisans. Sounds, of course—you cannot use donkey engines and drive rivets without sound. But it is all lost in the medley of noises that rise from Broadway.

Wonderful to the lay mind, at least, is this uprising pile of steef, stone, terra cotta and brick. It grow before one's eyes. Consider the genius of its archi tect and its engineers. No halt, no misplac of material, no hesitation (unless a strike imp just one continuous systematic plan, worked ou w and swiftly NEW YORK, August 25.

A Ghostly Charge. Knicker-The President got the Pilgrims and Puritans mixed.

Bocker-Probably a plot on their part to disMr. Roosevelt and the Veteran With Five

Hundred Shares of Stock. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: As illus rative of how completely the President fails to appreciate the business and financial situamainly responsible my own case is cited as one of thousands:

Age 63, raised in New England, served more than three years in the War of the Rebe vounded and mustered out in 1864. Since that time I have endeavored to con

duct myself as a good citizen should, working steadily and accumulating a few dollars, which from time to time have been invested in stocks, both railway and industrial, to the extent of nearly 500 shares, from which a small income is derived. With this income and my current earnings it has been possible to support my family in comfort and educate my children up to the present time. Now my stocks have greatly decreased in

may decrease at any time, while the indica-tions are that my dividends may be cut or passed entirely, as a continuation of the existing conditions points surely to hard times. My children are all under 21 years of age, the xpense of them increases as they grow older, so that the outlook is gloomy enough.

What is the reason for the tremendous drop in securities?

It seems to me to be due to the talk and the actions of the President in declaring war on corporations generally.

The popularity he has gained among peo ple with socialistic tendencies has stimulated all the tin horn politicians, especially in the South and West, to emulate or excel him.

stop it? The newspapers to-day state that the books of the Pennsylvania Railroad showsmore than 47,000 stockholders. How many of them are thieves?

Apparently the President recognizes but two classes of people in our country, the malefactors with swollen fortunes and what are generally called the laboring classes, more particularly the labor unionists. The former he would crucify and the latter he would

How many of either class can be found among the 47,000 stockholders of the Pennsylvanta Railroad? It is an appalling situatio that this great country should be at the mercy of a headstrong man who never earned a dol tar except as an officebolder NEW YORK, August 24.

Bryan, Roosevelt, Taft, La Follette. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to the editorial in Twe Suy on "Forces f Conservatism," permit me to suggest that the parties named are not equally tive. Their conservatism appears to me to be in nearly the inverse order in which your editorial names them.

Mr. Roosevelt's policy would leave title of the railroads in the names of the corporations, would require the rich stock-holders to furnish the necessary capital for extensions and betterments, the national and State commissions to have absolute power to fix the charges to be made for transportation of passengers and freight, and with no appeal to courts from the commissions' decisions. In the end, should a profit be derived by the rich stockholder, it could be taken from him through income and inheritance tax laws.

Mr. Taft indorses Mr. Roosevelt's policies entire. 'In his Columbus speech he indicates how all the accumulations of past years—by the Rockefeller-Harriman class—may be recouped to the people:

The State Legislatures have complete control of what shall be done with a man's property on his death. He has no right to leave it by will, and his children or beirs have no right to receive it which the Legislature may not modify or take away. The States can therefore best remedy the dangers of too great accumulation of wealth in one hand by controlling the descent and devolution of property, and they ought to do so.

As Mr. Taft admitted in an interview that his speech was very long, it is fair to assume bilities was incorporated for a purpose dominates the legislation of his State-the Legislature of which recently enacted a public utility law giving to the Railroa Commission the right to grant franchises for cities where companies now hold exclusive franchises from Legislatures, some of which franchises have been litigated and the egality of same sustained by the Supreme Court of the State. But the public utility act practically prohibits opposition comnamies in cities where no exclusive franchis exists. The act also requires the public utility corporation to surrender its property to the city on demand, and at a price to be fixed by the commission. Companies accepting franchises under terms of the act are specifically required to waive their right to a ver-dict by a jury in determining the compensa-

It seems to the writer that so far as Mr. Bryan has taken the public into his confidence he is far more conservative than any of the parties previously named. He proposes that the national and State governments shall acquire the railroads, and as he does not suggest any special mode, it may be assumed that he would proceed in the usual way, through condemnation proceedings, and with prices to be fixed through an appraisement competent and disinterested parties. If this assumption is right the stockholders upon which interest payments would be asured, if not from operation of the roads, then from taxation. The writer thinks Mr. Gompers too con-

servative to be classed with the others. EMERSON MCMILLIN.

NEW YORK, August 24.

Roosevelt, Taft and the Socialists. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Mr. Taft's speech at Columbus suggests the question, Does he really think the United States

can republic? No amount of verbiage can alter the fact that "my policies" have put a torch to the whole fabric of American development nor that the basis of rate regulation is the Sherman anti-trust act, which Justice White of the United States Supreme Court declared to be "destructive of government, of human liberty and of every principle on which

organized society depends."

Now, Jeremy Bentham proclaimed that in law and politics the final court of appeal is the public good; yet since 1901 legislative interference with the matural laws of trade has caused shrinkages in the value of property in the United States amounting to \$10,000,000,000, or three times the cost to the North of the civil war.

The London Morning Post affirms that "Mr. Roosevelt is developing socialism against con-servatism in the United States; is leading the masses against the classes." Le Tempe of Paris says: "It is impossible to understand why President Roosevelt is trying to destroy Parole, speaking of his "devastating career

Now Mr. Taft has played Mark Antony to Roosevelt's Casar, "And under him my genius is rebuked." Because we have had Roosevelt the Great must we now have Roosevelt the Little? As Mr. Taft has become a protagonist of Rooseveltism, the Board of Simplified Spell-

ing should begin his name with a D. LESLIE CHASE. ATLANTIC CITY, August 23.

Roosevelt and Professor Lounsbury. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, the private citizen, in a ontribution to the current issue of Everybody's, referring to the makers and readers of "nature fake" books, says: "These worthy persons vividly call to mind Professor Louisoury's comment on 'the infinite capacity of the human brain to withstand the introduc-

Business men throughout the country, or rather the world, after reading President Theydore Roosevelt's speech at Province-

NEW YORK, August 24.

Roosevelt and the Farmer Who Burned His

Own Barn. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I do not know of any way for this to reach the President's eye unless it is through the rays of TME SUN. We have all admired and praised him so much that he has acquired a swelled head and cannot see that in carrying out his ideas be is ruining the country. He is like the farmer that was troubled with bees in his Determined to get rid of them, he burned the barn. That's what Roosevelt is doing in order to rid the country of some troublesome trusts. He has put the torch to he prosperity of the country, and still that big head of his prevents him from seeing the mpending disaster.

Can't something be done to stop him? We never had a President that took so much upon himself. Can't Congress stop him before the final crash comes? NANTUCKET, Mass., August 24.

Bryan, Roosevelt, Hearst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am much pained at the disposition to create the impression that our President has adopted the views of William J. Bryan. I regard this view as a great injustice to the President, a greater to Mr. Bryan, and a still greater to yet another. The time may have been when Mr. Roosevelt was an unconscious disciple and exponent of Bryanism, but he has advanced far beyond that. His unearthing of a domestic conspiracy capitalized at \$5,000,000. and a later worldwide plot, capital unlimited, makes him distinctly outclass Bryan, and his recent appeals to class hatred with his lurid utterances about malefactors of great wealth W. R. Hearst class. That worthy will have estir himself if he expects to hold place as the most radical of the radicals in the face of the further advances the Strenuous One may be expected to make on the path that eads to socialism and economic chaos.

H. L. CLARK. WASHINGTON, Pa., August 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: In his very remarkable book "Degeneration" Dr. Nordau differentiates many forms of deviation from mental normality. Among these abnormalities is one that Nordau calls egomania." A person afflicted with this pathological condition may be quite harmless, and may not display any tendency to be violent. Hence an egomaniac, as such seed not be put under restraint so far as the bodily safety of those persons with whom he comes

If an egomaniae is a person of no importance he is negligible except in so far as he is annoying: but if he is a person clothed with authority he may be very dangerous to all over whom his authority Il over whom his authority extends.

The essence of egomania is a belief enter-

tained by the afflicted person that any one that does not agree with him is either wholly an imbecile or wholly a knave. The victim of this mental disease regards mself as infallible in all his opinions and impeccable in all his deeds; and he is unable understand or to tolerate any one that

fails to admit his possession of infallibility and of impeccability. Many forms of what may be termed mine nsanity areamenable to treatment, but ego mania is incurable. While it is quite true that a person suffering from this malady is harmless, it is no less true that he is morally dangerous to all those persons that may be subject to his influence. An ego-

ward forgets or repudiates.

Therefore an egomaniac in power is a person who may work harm to those persons over m his power extends.

maniac is always hysterical, and says-with

perfect sincerity—many things that he after-

NEW YORK, August 24. Waterfall Climbing Fish

To the Editor of The Sur-Sir: I am not the natural history class and I don't care a conti nental what the brutes do naturally or artificially but when President Jordan of Leland Stant University says that it is ridiculous to say that fish swim up precipitous waterfalls, he is off the hook, that's all. He adds that undoubtedly they more than that.

Years ago I went to school at Marietta, and across the Muskingum River at that point, practically at its mouth, was and still is a dam. At the ordinary stage of the river this dam was a dozen or more feet high, as I remember it. During the spring freshets, however, the dam would be covered clean were not wise enough to wait for this condition, I admit, but in their eager ness to get up the river before the rush began, they waterfall of five or six feet, and most of them were successful in getting over, though frequently one with more greed than grip slipped back to the depths below. I have seen hundreds of them, I suppose, climbing the dam and getting away all right. There was no sluiceway by which they might have got around, as President Jordan sugraignt nave got around, as President Jordan sug-gests. I may add, though, that as the Muskingum is locked and dammed, there were locks through which they might have gone, but it did not seem to occur to them to go that way. Some of the nature fakers may say that they

know of fish which had whistles that they blew for the locks to open, but I should question such a statement, as I do President Jordan's. NEW YORK, August 24.

The Incorporation of Labor Unions TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am fully in accord with your correspondent who suggests that accord with your correspondent who suggests that labor unions to have any standing be incorporated

under Federal laws.

Indeed, I will go your correspondent one better and say that in view of all troubles in consequence of frequent strikes the indiscriminate organization of labor unions should be stopped by legislation. If the public at large is to be aquitable of the state by agrisation. If the public at large is to be an-noyed by any addition to these already large and irresponsible bodies they must incorporate and the incorporators must be men of responsibility, who can file a sufficient bond with the proper au-thorities as to their responsibility.

The way labor unions are run now they are nothing but a holdup gang. They should be incorporated and compelled to publish a monthly statement of moneys received and disbursed. Under the present management the leaders soak the money in their own pockets that they have wrested rom their poor, dejuded followers.

NEW YORK, August 24. WILLIAM JOHNSON.

The Horse-Power of a Perpoise.

From the London Times.
We have received a letter from E. Edwards in which he calls attention to the power exerted the porpoise. It is well known that a porpoise will maintain a high rate of speed through the water for long periods of time. Qur correspondent cal-culates that 15 horse-power is exerted by the ani-mal when it is moving at twenty miles an hour, and he asks how such a power could be acquired. He suggests that the explanation may lie in the reducion of the skin friction by a system of glands which continually exude oil, and that theres calculated power is not developed; and he asks whether a mechanical imitation of nature's pro-

The Closed Church in Summer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The turning away of many hundreds of people for lack of room for the last two Sundays from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, one of the largest ch Presbyterian Church, one of the largest churches in the city, brings to mind the question of the closing of so many churches for nearly three months every summer. A very prominent. Baptist minister, lately imported, from whom many reforms were expected, leaves only the sexton's address on the front of his church for the case of a burial. Religion being needed just as much in summer as in any other season, the Catholic churches show a good example in this respect. W. J. Evans. Mount Vernon, N. Y., August 23,

> An Omission. From the Hartford Times

The President forgot in his speech at Province-town to say anything about the Pilgrims. For this he is not to be blamed. The Pilgrims were poor men, and all Mr. Rooseveit's thoughts are about the wicked rich men.

Plautus Among the Fakers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The eagle doesn't stoop to catch flies!" Prove it by Plautus: Aquila non capit muscas. But then, of course Plautus must have been a nature faker, not to use shorter and uglier term. WILLIS MACGERALD. CHICAGO, August 23.

> In Short Metre. Business go hang!

IN DEFENCE OF THE BEAN.

Veteran Consumer Protests It Has Been Slandered by a Food Specialist.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: And now comes Woods Hutchinson, M. D., in

McClure's Magazine and tells us: The second great class of poison foods containing those accessory articles of diet which agree with the majority of mankind when taken in moderate amounts, but owing to their small percentage of poisonous element only when taken in moderate amounts is of the utmost interest and practical importance; for it is this class which furnishes the great majority of accondary foods from which the reformers have unavailingly attempted to re-cruit new staples of diet. Take for instance the case of the bean. We regard it as an affront to sur ligence to be told that we "don't know beam." but there are several kinks in the physi these innocent looking legumes which we are only just beginning to unravel. One of these is that coiled amid its rich store of proteid and fatilke

guardian dragons are an aromatic oil and a bitter alkaloid both poisonous to the susceptible stomach in amail amounts and to the average one in larger. This learned man is leading us into new fields of thought "where the foot of man never trod." Why did he not tell us this long ago? For three score and ten years, and possibly a few years more, I have been eating beans, once a week during my long term of life since I could eat solid food. I ate them at least twice a week at home before I went to sea, pork and beans hot and cold,

I went to sea, pork and beans hot and cold, and bean soup filled with those terrible "guardian dragons."

For nearly forty years at sea I followed this dangerous habit, and the rest of my life I have been "doing the bean" weekly. At a moderate estimate I have eaten about one and a haif pounds of beans every week for seventy years, a total of 5,460 pounds of beans, allowing a pint to the pound. I have consumed probably between four and five thousand pints of bean soup, and yet I weigh 170 pounds, am hale and hearty and have not yet fallen a victim to these "innocent looking legumes."

This learned food specialist further says.

This learned food specialist further says.

It is possible that a certain degree of tolerance of this poison might be acquired in time.

Perhaps I have succeeded in acquiring that certain degree of tolerance and have become bean proof. Further this M. D. who certainly doesn't know beans, says:

As an occasional element of the diet beans have their uses, but as a constant source of proteid they're a failure. "Cheap but masty" describes them precisely, if to nasty you add "and poleonous." precisely, it to nasty you add "and poleonous."

Our forefathers were bean devotees; men of the sea have been bean eaters for centuries, Our sturdy laborers have followed suit, and some of the cleverest men of America have been regular patrons of the "cheap ani nasty" beaneries in this and other cities. Mankind blesses the succulent bean, and we stand by it despite such foolish medical onslaughts as have been made upon it by the author of "Some Food Pelusions." Goodness gracious, what will Boston say?

New YORE, August 24.

B. S. Osbon

THE EDDY SUIT FIASCO. Suggests a Plan to Contest Wills Before

Death. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The gnominious collapse of the suit against Mrs. fary Baker G. Eddy by her "next friends" furnishes the instructive lesson that justice would be subserved if the next of kin and "next friends" were compelled to bring to a crucial test before a testator's death his legal right to dispose of the estate. There should be a law protecting a will

There should be a law protecting a will from predatory incursions and attack, provided ample notice had been given to "next friends" and eligible contestants by the testator that his will had been made and was of record in the Probate Court.

Those legally entitled to file objections could be required to do so within a specified time or be debarred from any further claim against the estate. This would enable the testator to defend the will in his lifetime. The advantages are obvious and need no comment.

EXECUTOR.

NEW YORK; August 25.

The Umbrella an Insignia of Power.

With the seasons upside down as they are at present, people are beginning to realize the absolute necessity of never stirring out of doors without an umbrella. If social history is to be trusted, the first Englishman to carry an umbrella was one Hanway, who lived at the end of the eighteenth century. At first he was regarded as an eccentric individual, but by degrees many discovered much method in his madness, and before he died in 1786 the fashion he set was adopted by society in general. Of course Hanway was not the originates of the umbrella. Among the Greeks and Roman some such article was very common, though odd! enough it was regarded as a purely feminine appanage, and one which men might never condescend to adopt. But all over the East the umbrella has power and royalty. Thus, on the sculptured re mains of Egyptian temples one sees representations of kings going in procession with umbrellas carried over their heads. Even in India to-day some of the great Maharajahs still call themselves "Lords of the Umbrella," and in an address presented by the King of Burma to the Viceroy of India in 1855 the British representative is described as the "mon arch who reigns over the great umbrella wearing chiefs of the East." One has only to walk through the streets of any Indian town to-day to see how important a social distinction the umbrella has be come. For a native to go without an umbrella in the streets of Calcutta, for instance, is practically

mark of degradation. Entertainment in Esperante. From an account of the Esperanto Congress in the

Everything was done in Esperanto-the songs. admirably rendered by a local choir, the secretary's statement, the presidential address, the speeches by delegates of various nationalities, and to all the ntelligible. The Mayor of Cambridge, a local business man, whose life, I imagine, has not been given to linguistic studies, made a speech in Esperanto: the Mayoress, with an accent less sternis British, followed him; the secretary of the congress, whose working days are passed in Capel Court, spoke Esperanto as if he had never spoken any thing else: Colonel Pollen, the vice-president, delivered his remarks in Esperanto of a sonorous elocutionary quality. We sang "God Save the King"—"Gardu' la regon Di' "—in Esperanto, to King"—"Gardu" la regon Di""—in Esperanto; to-morrow we shall assist at a representation of "Boka kai Coks," and another day we are to have a read-ing of "Bardell kontrau Pickwick."

Our 1907 Commerce by Groups of Ports. By groups of ports the Bureau of Statistics record of our 1907 foreign commerce is:

Imports Atlantic ports. 109,172,280 91,139,804 62,908,323 198,673,65 92,029,634 Gulf ports 469.082.50 Mexican border ports.... 20,167,324 Totals. .81,434,421,425 \$1,880,692,697

183,169.43

Combining exports and imports, the showing is: Atlantic ports..... 531,990,825 vorthern border and Lake ports

A Possible Substitute for Radium.

From the Scientific American.

An interesting announcement of which we shall look for confirmation with interest comes from the School of Medicine at Rochefort (France) regarding a new radio-active substance discovered by young student named Luncien. It is said that the substance is uranyl-molybdate, and as its constituents, uranjum and molybdenum, are fairly about dant elements there should be no undue trouble in dant elements there should be no undue trouble in providing the materials, nor would there be in pre-paring, the substance. The molybdate is formed by adding ammonium molybdate to uranyl nitrate, when a white amorphous powder separates. This is dried in the dark and apparently must be kept there, as it is unstable. It is said to give radio-active effects practically as intense as those given by radium. Though castly about \$100 an ounce. by radium. Though costly—about \$110 an ounce—the price is slight compared to radium, which has reached many thousands of dollars an ounce.

A Post With an Eye for Business.

From the Topeka Capital.

A Wathena girl who writes poetry and makes overalls has bought a picturesque twelve acre farm for her parents. She is a poet of the right sort, for she leads all the other overall makers often earning \$21 a week. Ewing Herbert, who ought to know, is authority for the statement that no other living poet does so well.

> Fame. From the London Daily News

A learned correspondent writes: "I was examining a witness, an elderly woman, last Thursdo. On my inquiring her name she said it was Mrs. Bardell, and that she came from Gravesend I asked, 'Did you know Charles Dickens.' She in plied: 'Do you mean the undertaker?' Such is fame."